NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

GREENBACK TICKET NOMINATED. A STORMY CONVENTION-HARRIS LEWIS NOMINATED PER GOVERNOR-REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS IN THIS STATE-DELEGATES CHOSEN IN

Some confusion attended the organization of the State Greenback Convention at Utica. A full ticket was nominated, with Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, for Governor. The platform opposes National banks and demands the issue of greenbacks at the rate of at least \$50 per capita. Resolutions praising Denis Kearney in the highest terms were also adopted. The Republicans who have gathered at Saratoga are confident of success in the coming campaign. It is befieved that A. B. Cornell will lead all the other candidates for the nomination for Governor before the Convention which meets there on Wednesday next. Delegates to the Republican State Convention were chosen yesterday from various Districts in this city and other parts of the State.

THE GREENBACK TICKET AND PLATFORM. A NOISY CONTEST OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP-THE STATE TICKET READED BY HARRIS LEWIS, OF HERKIMER-RESOLUTIONS EULOGIZING DENIS

Utica, Ang. 29 .- The Greenback State Con vention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Committee on Permanent Organization made a report naming Commodore William Voorhis, of Rockland, for chairman. Mr. Voorhis was at once denounced on the floor as a National banker and as "a wolf in the fold."

Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, moved that the name of ex-Assemblyman George E. Williams, of Oswego, be substituted for that of Mr. Voorbis.

Mr. Voorhis admitted that he is a National banker, and declared that he was here to help the party smash the National banks. He said he is in favor of destroying the National bank currency and substituting greenbacks for it. He also said be does not want an office and will not take one. Great applause and great excitement followed Mr. Voor-

Mr. Costello looked upon Mr. Voorhis as a minion of Tammany, and moved as an amendment that Temporary Chairman Graham be elected permanent chairman. Mr. Williams, of Oswego, declined to be elected permanent chairman. A vote by yeas and nays was ordered, which was

completed at 12:20. The vote stood: Voorhis, 96; Graham, 80; Williams, 19; scattering, 20, The election of Mr. Voorhis as permanent chairman was then made unanimous. This action was

followed by the wildest uproar, during which the temporary chairman said: "By a fair vote you have elected a chairman. Why, in the name of God can't you behave yourselves ?"

Mr. Voorhis was violently applauded and hissed as he took the chair. He said he would preside in a fair manner, and had no candidate to urge or axe to to grind. He denounced the statement made to the effect that he was working in the interest of a particular candidate. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Graham, the retiring chairman.

The organization of the Convention was completed and the following platform was adopted:

The National Greenback-Labor party of the State of The National Greenback-Labor party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, do demand:

I. That the National bank currency shall be with-drawn, and that all the money that is used by the people, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the General Government, and be made a full legal-tender for all dobts and dues, public and private, the volume of such money to be about \$50 per capita, or sufficient to meet all the requirements of trade.

II. That the established volume of the currency shall be increased from time to time in direct ratio with the lucrease in the business and population of the country, so as to maintain for the dollar as nearly as possible a uniform purchasing power.

III. That all new issues of paper money shall be used to cancel the interest-bearing debt of the Nation, to promote needed public improvements, and to pay current excesses.

V. That the National Government shall issue no more

debt.

V. That the National Government shall issue no more interest-bearing obligations, and that all outstanding bonds shall be paid and cancelled at once.

Vi. That postal savings banks shall be established. Vii. The equal taxation of all property.

VIII That the salaries paid public officers shall be reduced to the basis of flust compensation for services rendered, and all unnecessary offices abolished.

IX. That there shall be proper legislation for the purpose of collecting and preserving reliable statistics to form the basis of intelligent action on all labor questions, to the end that labor may be fully and constantly employed and justify compensated.

X. The establishment of just and equitable rates for railroad lares and transportation.

XI. That the Legislature, at the carliest moment possible, shall pass a law giving to mortgagors of real establishing passes and finitiation laws shall be conced to prevent labd monspolies.

XIII. The abolition of the State Prison contract \$750.00.

XIV. That no political assessments on candidates for office, or officeholders shall be permitted in this party.

XIV. That no political assessments on candidates for efficie, or officeholders shall be permitted in this party.

XV. A reduction of the legal rates of interest.

XVI. That a debt due for labor performed take precedure of all other claims.

XVII. That no more public lands shall be voted to cornors them, but that they be field for actual sertiors.

XVIII. That we favor a tariff which shall protect abscirace industry and manufactures.

XIX. That the Government should faithfully perform its pivice made to the Union soliders at the time of enlistment, to wit, that they receive 160 acres of land on being discharged, in fee should, and an equitable payment per month of each soldier, according to the value of the full legal tender dollar.

After the platform was adopted a collection was

taken up to defray the expenses of the hall, and \$44 was realized.

A call was then made for nominations for Governor. Dr. John M. Wieting, of Onondaga, Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, and Abner Gage, of Canandaigua, were named. A delegate from Corning advo-

cated a coalition with the soft-money Democrats, and nominated Allan C. Beach. The name was received with a storm of hisses. At this point the Convention took a recess for duner. When the Convention met again S. J. Crocks, of New-York, nominated Richard Scheil for of New-York, said that he and those whom he rep-

Governor. The nomination was received with bisses, cheers, and great confusion. Uri Mulford, resented would bolt the nomination of Mr. Schell and put a new ticket in the field, with a new organization behind it. Finally Mr. Schell's name was withdrawn, and Harris Lewis was nominated for Governor, and John M. Wieting for Lieutenant-Governor, both by acclamation. Colonel Garrett Nagle, of New-York, P. K. McCann, of Kings, and ex-Assemblyman George M. Beard, of Chemung, were named for Secretary of State. The roll was then called, the result being as follows; McCann, 116: Nagle, 70. The nomination of Mr. McCann

For Controller, John A. Shannon, of Ontario, Richard Conover, of New-York, and Richard Ferguson, of Rensseiner, were named. The latter declined. The nomination of John A. Shannon was

finally declared carried. Julian Winnie, of Aibany County, was nominated for Treasurer by acclammation, and George Wright, of Elmira, was nominated for Attorney-General. George Blair, of New-York, then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted

amid great cheering : Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Greenback Labor party of the State of New-York, had with enrhuseasm the evidence from Maine and California, which indicates a complete victory for our party in those States in their coming State elections.

Resolved, That we regard the Workingmen's party of California as a sixter organization, and extend to it both hands of fellowship, believing that they, like ourselves, are arrayed secured, our party of the convention of the

sre arrayed against our common chemy-corporate monopolies enjoying special privileges at the extense of impoverished abor. And we further congratuate the people that our common movement throughout the Republic has among its conspicuous advocates one who stands preciminent before the laboring people; one who combines alike the agitator, advocate and statesman; one who, white prenounced the special representative of the irresponsible members of society by the opposition press, has demonstrated, by his recent judicious advice while the State of California was agitated to; centre by the assassin be Young-whom the bemorie c and Republican press would lead the public believe was the representative of law and order—that Den's Kearney is the only representative of the hasterial interests of that State, and that the repre-

sentatives of the opposition are really the disturbers of

sensitives of the opposition are really the delations of the place.

Resolved. That we regard Denis Kearney, of California, worthy of especial recognition by this convention for the prudent and inasterly manner in which he prevented bloodshed at a time when all admitted he held the destiny of the property interests within his grasp, and commend him as worthy of the confidence so long reposed in him by the law-abiding but independent citizens of California, and carnestly hope a king Providence will spare him to carry out his heaveninspired mission, as indicated in the platform of the Workingmens' Greenback Labor Parly.

William T. Corecting of Moure, was elected a

William T. Corsadine, of Monro, was elected a member of the National Greenback Committee, and the State Committee was appointed as follows:

State Committee was

I-H. Markharm.
II-M. McGuire.
III-W. E. Barnett.
IV-F. A. Kenten.
V-George Biair.
VI-John H. Carl.
VIII-C. T. Martin.
IX-John McKoogh.
X-J. E. O'Brien.
XI-C. O'Reilly.
XIII-W. H. Merrick.
XIV-J. C. Hawkins.
XV-Mitton J. O'Netl. appointed as follows:

XVIII-L. G. McDo

XX-Godfrey Mench.

XXI-Ephraim Moack.

XXIII-T. P. Saunders.

XXIII-John B. Griffith.

XXIV-M. D. Williams.

XXV-M. D. Williams.

XXVII-Milton Pruyn.

XXVIII-Piece Pearson.

XXXI-T. C. Cowen.

XXX-Chris. Kane.

XXXI-G. H. Wende.

XXXII-G. H. Wende.

XXXIII-E. V. Northrop.

XV-Milton Fowlks. XVI-Thos. J. O'Netl. XVII-Geo. MacDonald. The convention, at 10:30 p. m., adjourned sine

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Harris Lewis, the Greenback candidate for Governor, is a resident of Herkimer County, where he has lived for many years. He has held only one public office in his life, serving as a member of the Ass from Herkimer County, in the years 1857 and 1858. Herkimer County then had two Assembly districts, and Mr. Lewis represented the Hd District. He was elected upon the Republican ticket by a large majority. For several years past Mr. Lewis has been connected with the Greenback party. He was nominated as an out-and-out Greenback man, with no alliances in either the Democratic or Republican party. His chief recommendation as a candidate, however, was his position as president of the Farmers' Alliance, an organization intended to further the interests of farmers in every way, either by political action or by other methods. The alliance has a strong organization

other methods. The alliance has a strong organization in some of the counties of the State.

Dr. John M. Wieting, of Syracuse, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is the owner of the weil-knewn Wieting Opera House in that place, in which so many State conventions have been held. Dr. Wieting has an office in the Opera House Building and attends personally to the reasing of his hall at threes. The Greenback men held their State convention in the Opera House last year, and have apparently longoiten the difficulty they had to obtain the ball without paying for its use in advance. In the Fail, after the State Convention, the Greenback men and the Democrats nominated Dr. Wieting for Congress, against the Hon. Frank Hiscock, the Republican candidate. Mr. Hiscock was elected by a majority of 3,425 ever all candidates, where the difficulty of 1,425 ever all candidates.

P. K. McCann, of Kings County, the candidate for Secretary of State, is one of the editors of The Irish World, of this city. He is a young man and has not held office. His only political experience was gathered at the Greenback State Convention last year, in which he distinguished himself by a flery speech in favor of turning a rival delegation from Kings County out of doors.

John A. Shannon, of Ontario, the nominee for Control-

the State.

George Wright, the nominee for Attorney-General,
would have been the Greenback candidate for Court of
Appeals Judge in 1878, if he had not declined to run.
He was admitted to the bar a year or so ago, and is a

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

COUNTING ON A SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS -THE CHANCES OF THE LEADING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES TO SECURE THE NOMINATION-MR. CORNELL WILL PROBABLY LEAD ON THE FIRST

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Saratoga, Aug. 29 .- Only comparatively small detachments of the advance guard of the Republican army which will fill Saratoga next week have yet arrived; those here are still to be counted by dozens or by scores, rather than by hundreds as they will be next Tuesday. No one of the men who have been mentioned prominently in connection with the first place on the ticket is here to-day, although Senator Robertson, Congressman Starin and Congressman Hiscock have all been on the ground daring the season. Nor does the list of Repubheans who have already anticipated the convention by their coming include many names of National prominence, although the gathering next Wednesday is to be unusually rich in material of that sort, and will show an ample store of ex Governors, past and present members of Congress. and men of the first rank in the party. In spite of the absence of the most conspicuous and influential Republicans, the chosen few who hold the chief places in councils, it is interesting to note the opinions of the men who are here.

All the little groups of Republicans who gather on hotel-piazzas, at the springs and in other places talking over the prospects of the candidates are at one in two things. They have a lively faith that they will carry the State this year and an earnest resolution to work hard for the ticket which the convention may select, no matter whether it satisfies all the preferences or not. The expectation of success is so positive and pronounced that it may look like over-confidence in many cases. But however strong the feeling may be, it will not result in the belief hat the triumph can be won without exertion, and pleuty of it. These men mean to justify their faith by their works. A note of warning has been counded by faithful and trusted advisers, that Re publicans must expect to meet a united Democracy; that the latter party, aroused to the immense importance of a victory this year, will compose its differences so far, at least, as to bring out its average strength. The supreme importance of putting in the field a ticket that will command the full Republican vote, draw to it also a large part of the independent or floating vote, and call out the best energies of the party in the campaign, is conceded on all sides. But the view that Republicans will not have the aid of Democratic dissensions finds many sceptics here.

SUPPORT OF THE LEADING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES As to the man to win with there is, of course, diversity enough. Each aspirant has friends in abundance who are eager to go over the weak points in the claims of the favorites of others. The unpopularity of the "machine" is the chief argument heard against one man, and his connec tion with the New-York Central Railroad is brought up against another. But answers to such objections, and able ones, are not lacking. Of course there is much eagerness to know how promi-ent a part Mr. Conkling will play in the convention, and how actively he will exert his great influ-ence for Mr. Cornell.

The support of the three leading candidates is not

ence for Mr. Cornell.

The support of the three leading candidates is not so entirely consentrated in certain localities as one might expect. Mr. Cornell has friends here from all parts of the State. Judge Robertson's strength, of course, is mainly in the river counties, but he also has warm advocates from many other places. Mr. Starin naturally sweeps everything before nim in his Congressional District, but has also made a deep impression in some quarters in New-York City. A Republican polit.cal leader, whose name is well known both outside and inside the metropolis, and who is one of the most indefatigable workers in the city, said here recently: "Starin would make a strong candidate. I believe he would got more votes in New-York City than any man who has been named. Many policenen, Democrats as well as Republicans, would work for him on account of his annual excursions for the police force, and policemen can accomplish a great deal for a candidate. The veterans would raily to help him on account of his bounty to them and their families. The poor people of New-York generally will not forget his generosity and the opportunities he gives them for enjoyment and fresh air. The workingmen like him because he pays good wages, is a just and reasonable employer, and never gives them any cause to strike. He has much executive ability, abundant resources and tireless energy, and if nominated would make a vigorous, aggressive campaign. The politician, who took this favorable view of Mr. Starm's candidacy, is not connected with the Congressman in any way, is not an intimate friend of his, and has never been identified within political fortunes.

One incident of the preliminary campaign before

Starm's candidacy, is not connected with the Congressman in any way, is not an intimate friend of his, and has never been identified within political fortunes.

One incident of the preliminary campaign before the convention has caused no small amount of amusement bere. It is the swiftness with which some journals opposed to Mr. Cornell have declared him out of the race; have asserted that he has been disappointed in many counties in which he expected to get delegates, and have insisted that he will not be better than second or third on the first ballot in the convention. These journals must have sources of information peculiar to themselves.

All well-informed politicians in Saratoga believe to-day that Mr. Cornell will have a long lead of any other candidate on the first ballot, whatever may be the result afterward.

DELEGATES FOR SARATOGA. RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS-MR. COR-NELL HAS A LATGE MAJORITY.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is to be held in Saratoga on Wednesday next, were elected in this city last night. Most of the elections took place at the headquarters of the several Assembly District Associations, and all were quietly conducted. In several of the districts there was a contest for the control of the delegations-The most prominent delegates elected were ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, who was chosen by the XIth Districtand Thurlow Weed, who was chosen by the XVth District, General Chester A. Arthur was elected a delegate in the XVIIIth District; General Daniel E. Sickles in the 1st District; ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, Fire Commissioner Van Cott, and Police Justice Morgan, from the VIIth District; John J. O'Brien, superintendent of the Bureau of Elections from the VIIIth District; ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Commissioner Hess, and Congressman Levi P. Morton, from the XXIst District; Assemblyman Langbein, from the XXIIId District; ex-Senator Laimbeer, from the VIth District; and Jacob M. Patter-District. It is stated that Congressman Morton will decline the office of delegate from the XXist District as his friends are urging him as a candidate for Governor. The delegation as a whole is mainly in favor of the omination of A. B. Cornell for Governor. There is some difference of opinion as to the proportion of Mr. Cornell's supporters and opponents. His bitterest opponents, however, do not claim that more than 22 votes out of the 63 that will be cast by the New-York delegation, are in their control. The hostile votes, it is said, will come from the Hild., IXtiv XIth, XIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXIId, and XXIVth Districts. The friends of Mr. Cornell are much gratified by their . es from the interior as to the political complexion of the delegates so far to the political complexion of the delegates so hat elected to the convention. At 10 o'clock last evening they had received reports from districts which have elected altogether 326 delegates. Of this number it is claimed that 208 are invorable to Mr. Cornel's nomination. This leaves 126 as the number of delegates yet to be elected, most of whom are to be chosen to-day and the balance on Monday. Of these Mr. Cornel's friends confidently expect that a majority will be neil's friends confidently expect that a majority will be favorable to his nomination.

The best information that has been obtained as to the

The best information that has been obtained as to the standing of the Brooklyn elegation confirms the report of 30 for Cornell, 4 for Robertson, 2 for Starm and 2 doubtful. The New-York delegation is believed to be about 45 for Cornell, 10 for Robertson, and 8 doubtful. Few of the delegations from the Assembly Districts received any direct instructions. Below is a list of the delegates and alter-Instructions. Below is a list of the state o

nates elected:

Ist District—General Daniel E. Sickles and Charles H. Trainor, Aliernates: Michael W. Burns, Samuel G. Burns Ild District—Pierre C. Van Wyck and Matthew Stewart. Aliernates: Morris Friedsam and Frank McGrane. Illid District—Eremins H. Riley and J. Dougherty. Alternates: William Freeman and William Mead. IVth District—E. Smith Newins and William Nethercott. Alternates: John Dwyer and Charles M. Newins. Vth District—E. Smith Newins and William Nethercott. Alternates: John Dwyer and Charles M. Newins. Vth District—Regular—Alerana Lent, John N. Brady and De Witt C. Waceler. Alternates—Robert Black, Damel Mooney and Francis Rose.

Via District—William H. Laimbeer and Francis Snyder. Alternates: John Shimpson and Isaac Konpp. Vilin District—William H. Laimbeer and Francis Snyder. Alternates: John S. Lawson, Cornelius Van Cott, Branksome T. Morgau, and Frederick A. Snields, Alternates: James Claucy, James H. Stevens, Thomas WcKee, and John W. Costa.

VIII District—George F. Werklee, Matthew Kane, Louis Juckson and Charles Schafer.

IX:h District—George F. Werklee, Matthew Kane, Jeremian Pangburn and George B. Deane, jr., Alternates—William Falecob M. Patterson, jr., Ferdinand Edman and Ferdinand Elacob M. Patterson, jr., Ferdinand Edman and Ferdinand Flarhari. Alternates: Charles T. Schondelmeer, Radulph Rabens and Ferdinand Drever.

XIII District—Ecowin D. Morgan, Robert E. Hamilton and S. V. R. Cruger

XIII District—Victor Heimberger and Archibald

V. R. Cruger th District-Victor Heimberger and Archibald Alternates: Frederick Watters and Thomas T.

Walter.

XXIst District—A. J. Dittenhoefer, Jacob Hess and
Levi P. Morton. Alternates: Granville P. Hawes, August Mayer and James M. Thomson.

XXIId District—J. C. Julius Langbein and George W.
Co-ney, Alternates: Jacob Knoblech and Aired G.

Mason. XXIIId District—Robert C. Brown, Benjamin Page and Join D. Kinney, Alternates: Henry K. Motley, Samuel Lineacy and Donald MacLean.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT ELECTION. The primary election of the XVIIth Assembly District Republican Association to select delegates o the State Convention, was held last evening, at the bendquarters of the association, No. 341 West Fortyseventh-st. One of the tickets had been prepared by the Executive Committee appointed by the new organ-

ization. The ticket bere the names of S. N. Simonson, B. F. Finley and Robert Gordon for delegates, with Louis Brenner, Joseph E. Nairn and Charrs Wilmot as autoraates. The other ticket was prepared by the old committee, which has refused to retire. Their ticket had tibe names of Jeel W. Mason, John McClure and James W. Perry, with George W. Crezier, S. V. R. Cooper and H. William Ruschhappt as alternates. It was agreed that the dispute between the two committees should be settled by the result of the elections. There were 475 votes cast, with are following result: Simonson, 242; Finley, 242; Gordon, 244; Mason, 233; McClure, 229; and Perry 230. The entire ticket headed by Simonson was thus elected. Atthough there was considerable rivalry exhibited between the two factions perfect good humor was maintained.

THREE DELEGATES FOR HISCOCK. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.-The Ist

Assembly District Republican Convention here to-day nominated the Hon. C. R. Skinner for the Assembly by acclamation. The delegates to the State Convention are J. Malien, jr., L. S. Pitkin, A. C. Kilby and H. P. Dunlap. Tarce are in favor of Hiscock and one for Cornell, if the latter's nomination is not likely to disturb the harmony of the party.

THE CATTARAUGUS MEN UNINSTRUCTED. LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- The folowing were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Hd District of Cattaraugus: A. Darrow, A. W. Ferrin and A. D. Lake. They are un-structed. J. M. Condon was nominated for the As-

PART OF THE ONEIDA DELEGATES. Utica, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- The delegates to the Republican Convention from the HId Oneida Distriet are H. D. Pixley, B. I. Waldo, J. A. Hills and R. G. Savery. They were directed to present the name of the Hon. William B. Taylor for State Engineer and Sur-

ALBANY COUNTY DELEGATES. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- The Republicans of the 1st Assembly District have elected Austin M. Ford, George W. Slingerland and Richard B. Rock delegates to the Saratoga Convention. The Republicans of the Hd Assembly District have chosen Charles E. Smith, Addison A. Keyes, Hiram Griggs, Allston Adams and Thomas Hyde.

FIVE REPRESENTATIVES FROM DELAWARE. Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 29.-The Delaware delegates to the Saratoga Convention are Wm. Gleason, M. D. Wheeler, James H. Graham, N. C. Marvin and Waiter A. Rutherford.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN ARKANSAS.
ORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 29.—Henry Stuart and
liam Elliott were hanged here to-day for murders comted in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS GAMBLERS DRIVEN TO THE WALL. St. LOUIS CAMBLEAS DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

St. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The police authorities have
notified all proprietors of gambling houses that if their places
are open after abonday next they will be prosecuted to the
full extent of the law ass, when its very stringent. The
gamblers recognize the danger, and will close their houses

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A STORMY BUT FRUITLESS SESSION. LITTLE PROMISED AND LITTLE DONE-THE HOME BULERS' OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS SUCCESSFUL-THE GOVERNMENT FORCED TO MAKE TERMS-PARLIAMENT LARGELY DEPRIVED OF CONTROL

OVER THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Aug. 16 .- It is a melancholy business to review the session of Parliament which yesterday came to an end. The regret one feels is not so much because little was done. With a Tory Government in power, little can be expected in the way of reform legislation. Nor with any Government can performance be expected to outrun promise. In justice to this Ministry we must remember that if it has done little it promised little, and that its promises were of such a nature that it did not greatly matter to the country whether they were fulfilled or evaded. There was nothing in the Queen's Speech last February to arouse enthusiasm. Bills relating to bankruptcy, to railway commissions, to county boards, to valuation, to summary jurisdiction, to poor law amendment for Scotland, and to the criminal code, are not measures which stir public opinion to depths. Yet these were the chief features in the programme put forth at the beginning of the session. Some of them were useful measures, but the success or failure of any one, or of all, could not ma erially promote or materially injure the welfare of a great nation. Nor would one found an indictment against an administration on the fact that they all came to naught. I am not going to deal with despair of rousing interest in such things among a foreign people whom they do not directly concern.

ue charge against this Ministry in considering the distory of this session is that it has shown a pitiab.e incapacity for the conduct of affairs. To adopt the favorite expression of the Duke of Wellington, it has proved riself unable to carry on the Government of the Queen creditably and efficiently. There has not been so weak a Ministry since Lord Melbourne's—not even when Mr. Disraeli avowed that the Ministry which he represented in the Commons existed on sufferance. Lord Melbourne's was weak because it had an insufficient support in the country, and no clear purpose of its ewn, nor knowledge of what the country then wanted. But this Ministry has had an obedient majority in both Houses of Parliament, and a strong party behind it, if not an actual majority, in the constituencies. It has none the less wavered and paltered. It is nothing to say that it has not had the courage of its convictions. It does not appear to have had either courage or convictions. The two features of the session have been the

conflicts on the Army Discipline bill and the passage of the Irish University bill. The former was one of the measures mentioned in the royal message, but nobody then supposed it would rouse any serious opposition. It came to be a stalking-horse for Obstruction; and hence it was that a great battle raged for nearly three months on a measure of a purely disciplinary character. The Irish members-those of them belonging to what Mr. Butt, their late leader, called the party of exasperation-take credit to themselves for having humanized this particular piece of legislation. They say they tried to abolish the "cat," and that they nearly succeeded-that, aithough they have not abolished it, they have so restricted the use of it as to make its abolition a certainty in the near future. They point to this result as a proof that obstruction, instead of being the disreputable and barren policy Waits. Alternates: Frederick Waiters and Thomas T.
Suitifie.

XIIIth District—Charles Backie, Alexander M. C.
Smith, Knox McAlee and Chirenee W. Mende, Alternates, John F. Wright, Peter MacDonald, John F. Hilms
and Samuel Barclay.

XIVth District—John H. Brady and Bruno W. Berger.
Alternates: William Kirk and William F. Daly,

XVth District—Thurlow Weed, William B. Daly,

XVIII District—Michael Cregan and Edward S. Goss.
Alternates: Richard M. Lush and William Tobm.

XVIIIth District—S. N. simorson, B. F. Pinley and
Robert Gordon. Alternates: Louis Brenner, Joseph
E. Narn and Charles Williamot.

XVIIIth District—George A. Arthur, Bernard Biglin
and Robert Ellis. Alternates: James M. Turner, John
Wetthanfer and James R. Cosgrove.

XIXth District—George B. Van Bruntand John E. Fiagler. Alternates: Carlstopher Havieer and Jacob
Waller.

XVIII District—George B. Van Bruntand John E. Fiagler. Alternates: Carlstopher Havieer and Jacob
Waller.

XVIII District—A. J. Dittenhoefer, Jacob Hess and chanced to touch a point for which the public really cared. When they found that the public disliked the "cat," they used that dislike as one weapon more in their struggle, and they thereupon sought to claim the benefit of a purpose which was not theirs in the beginning, and of a moral sentiment which they had little share in rousing.

Some odium has fallen on the Government for defending the cat. I don't think they deserve it; or that the censure they have earned is due to their partiality for brutal punishments. What they must be blamed for is their culpable weakness in dealing with the whole matter of obstruction; of which the wrangle about flogging was only one ineident. At the opening of the seesion, Sir Stafford Northcote made a feeble attempt to check obstruction. He proposed a revision of the rules of the House. The first, and least important, was debated for three nights, and adopted. There the attempt ended. The rest were laid on the shelf, and the failure was of course an encouragement to the obstructionists to go on with their obstruction. They did go on with it, The Government from time to time resisted, expostulated, entreated, and finally condescended to bargain with the enemy it ought to have crushed in the beginning. The bargain ended in a capitulation. This Ministry, with Lord Beaconsfield at its head, which is forever bragging about its spirited foreign policy, hauled down its flag to the Home Rulers. After making faces at Russia, and making war on the Ameer of Afghanistan, it surrendered to a knot of disorderly politicians in the House, whom it had first despised and then bullied without effect. The Irishmen made good their threat that the business of the Government and the country should

not be carried on without some concession to them. They had urged the Government at the beginning of the session to bring in a measure of Irish University education. There had been some negotiation. The Government thought the Irish asked too much, and refused; not without marks of contempt. As the session a dvanced and the efficacy of obstruction became plainer, the Government wavered, They coqueited with The O'Conor Don bill. When their own supporters rebelled against so open a measure of endowment for Catholic colleges, Ministers took another line. They reopened the negotiations which they had broken off in January. They par leved with the enemy they had so often defied. They entered into a contract. It is not to be supposed that the agreement between them was drawn up in writing, or even expressed in plain terms in conversation. But it was more or less a contract, and the contract was none the less a submission on the part of Ministers. Ministers had become convinced that they could not get through the session otherwise; that they could not pass the money voted necessary to carry on the Government unless they made concessions to the Irish. Hence the Irish University bill. In its original shape it was nothing. The Irish received it with derision. The Bishops declared against it Notices of amendment which would have been fatal to its progress filled the paper. When it came down from the Lords, it was a measure for creating a University capable of conferring degrees. When it went back for concurrence in the amendments of the House, it was a measure by which, indirectly, but none the less efficiently, an endowment had been created for Catholic co! leges; with the prospect of further provision in the future. Simultaneously with this, a million and a

through its last stages, just in time to prevent the THE DEBT-SHIRKING PARTY. disbanding of the Army; and to take the votes or

During all this contest there have been angry de bates, personal squabbles, scenes, mock speeches on one side, futile efforts to enforce order on the other side, divisions without number, sittings lasting all night, passionate altereations, and every disreputable incident short of actual violence that can attend a prolonged Parliamentary conflict. The Government had a majority which on any test vote generally rose above a hundred, and never fell below sixty. The obstructionists might muster, when their ranks were fullest, sixty or seventy votes in all, and they frequently divided the House in some of their most obdurate contests with minorities of four or five. These figures are more eloquent than words. A Government numerically so powerful as this, which yields to a minority of such character and dimensions as this obstructive minority, is an incapable Government. One might find an excuse for such a Government if it yielded on one measure or another of legislation, whether a good or a bad measure. But it struck its flag to men who meant, and who boasted that they mean., to make all legislation impossible.

There is another side to the history of this ses ion, on which I have said something before, and on which I cannot now dwell. The Government have brought Parliament into discredit, not only by want of ability in the conduct of business within the walls of St. Stephens, but by withdrawing in great measure the whole foreign policy of the country from the control and knowledge of Parliazaent. In every important matter of foreign policy Lord Beaconsfield and his satellites have determined what should be done. They have refused to admit the country or its representatives to their conneils until it was too late for remonstrance or opposition to alter the course of events. Berlin Treaty, the Afghan war, the Zulu war, the Egyptian troubles, bave all been dealt with in accordance with Lord Beaconsfield's views, save so far as they were modified by expressions of popular feeling. Public meetings and the public press have had more influence than Parliament has had. That, however, was as true of previous sessions as of this, and the stain is ne which belongs to this whole Parliament rather than to the last six months. It is the triumph of obstruction which will make this session memorable, and it is the impotence of Ministers in the House of Commons which has made that triumph

WASHINGTON.

TWO MODERN DROMIOS. THE MISTAKES WHICH A SIMILARITY IN NAMES OC-CASIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 29 .- There are two men in Washington who for years have been like two Dromios, crossing each other and colliding in business and personal matters, to their mutual incon-Their names are respectively William Bowen Moore and William Bennett Moore. The former comes from Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., and the latter from Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio. Some years ago both these gentlement became preminent officials in the Treasury Department, and then their mucuai troubles began. The one was Chief of the Supervising Special Agents, and the other Deputy Fourth Auditor, Mail matter seemed always to reach the wrong Moore first, and official and family secrets became common property. When Special-Agent Moore left the Department, two or three years ago, he felicitated himself that in the long run he was one point ahead of his namesake. The son of the latter had sent from Norfolk to his father a barrel of exceptionally fine oysters, which fell into the clutches of the wrong Moore, and before the error was discovered they had been devoured. The troubles

Recently, Deputy-Auditor Moore received a letter from a person in Ohio, who is said to be the private secretary of General Ewing, requesting, in familiar terms, some information which the writer sserted would damage the political prospects of Secretary Sherman. Deputy-Auditor Moore is not in that business, and caused the letter to be forwarded to the ex-Special Agent. By some means its contents became known to an enterprising Western correspondent, and were published in Ohio much to the chagrin of both the writer and the per son to whom it was addressed. Ex-Special-Agen Moore now threatens dire vengeance against the Deputy-Anditor Moore for the betrayal of his se Deputy-Auditor stoore for the betrayar of his secrets, and is said to have taken legal steps to secur his punishment. The Deputy-Auditor, a man of ut impeachable veracity, declares that he has a knowledge of the manner in which the contents of the letter came to light, and the correspondent wh published the letter asserts that he never knew the Deputy Auditor in connection with the matter.

MR. TILDEN'S CHANCES IMPROVING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The Star of this evening says: "An officer of the House of Representatives, who has been visiting Long Branch, Saratoga, and other places where politicians congregate, says that he is satisfied that the drift of sentiment among the Democratic leaders is fast being crystallized in favor of Mr. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency. This is not because he is popular, but because it is thought that he is the strongest candidate to lead the Democratic Presidential ticket. The same authority says that Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has hopes of the nomination, and has now his agents on the Pacific Coast and in the West, working; up a sentiment in his favor; and further that the assault of Cyras W. Field upon Mr. Tilden was with a view to destroy the latter in order to build up his brother, the Judge."

> IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Aug. 29 .- The Bureau of Staistics' statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the first month of the current fiscal year shows that the excess of exports over imports of nerchandise was as follows:

merchandise was as follows:

Month ended July 31, 1879, \$9,573,174; month ended July 31, 1878, \$10,662,751; seven menths ended July 31, 1879, \$124,699,785; seven months ended July 31, 1879, \$124,699,785; seven months ended July 31, 1879, \$166,317,286; twelve months ended July 31, 1878, \$166,317,286; twelve months ended July 31, 1878, \$270,893,055. The relations of exports to imports of gold and silver coin and buillon were as follows:
Month ended July 31, 1879, excess of imports, \$638,568; seven months ended July 31, 1879, excess of exports, \$5,583,681; seven months ended July 31, 1878, excess of exports, \$30,055; twelve months ended July 31, 1879, excess of exports, \$30,055; twelve months ended July 31, 1879, excess of exports, \$5,280,083; twelve months ended July 31, 1878, excess of imports, \$195,504.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE ROSS-SMITH RACE AGAIN POSTPONED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—The Ross-Smith face has been again postponed.

**A BOY MURDERED IN WOODBURY.

NEW-HAVEN, Cohn., Aug. 29.—James Mengher, age seventeen, was found murdered near the roadside in Woodbury this morning. He had been killed by three blows on the sail with some blunt instrument. There is no clue to the perpetuator of the crime.

NEW RICE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. U., Aug. 29.—The first consignment of the new rice crop was sold here to-day and bought for New-York.

New-York

KILLED FROM JEALOUSY. WILMINGTON, Del., Ang. 29.—A special dispatch rom Milford, Del., says that George Lockwood, a negro, has light shot and fatally wounded Elias Purnell, also colored.

Jealousy was the cause.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAW.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 29.—Manager Walker and
Priot Comstock of the steamer Ella, have been cited before
the Poice Court at New-London, to answer for violating the
Sunday law. They will appear to morrow morning.

THE INSOLVENCY OF FISH, SHEPHERD & CO. MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Fish, Shepherd & Co. have aftered to conte on the collar to them creditors, which has cen refused. The estate will be wound up. been refused. The estate will be would up.
THE GHEGORIAN GHANT TO BE DISCONTINUED.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—It has been decided at the
Roman Catholic Calberral to discontinue the Gregorian
chant next month and to return to the monern style of nursic.
The chair will as in former times be made up or radies and
continued.

tional schools out of the funds of the disendowed Irish Church. At this price the Irish obstructives agreed to let the Government pass such measures agreed to let the Government pass such measures as were indispensable; to rush the Army Discipline THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

AN ISSUE ON WHICH THE SOLID SOUTH 13

VERY SOLID INDEED. HOW THE CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS ARE " GETTING EVEN" WITH CREDITORS WHO FAVORED EMAN-CIPATION AND HELPED TO SUPPRESS THE RE-BELLION - HOW, MOREOVER. THEY HAVE PLUNGED THE SOUTHERN STATES INTO THE BOTTOMLESS PIT OF FINANCIAL INFAMY. It is not a pleasant task to recite the history

of financial dishonor made by the Democracy

of the Southern States within the last forty years, and chiefly within the last five or six years; but it would be idle to dispute the importance of the facts which are here brought together from trustworthy sources. No State in the Union can break faith with its creditors, and repudiate its obligations, without doing an injury to every other State, as well as to the Nation itself. Yet with a single exception, every State which engaged in the rebellion has repudiated the whole or a part of its debt. This is a matter which Americans should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. Not only do the losses to creditors and the damage to the material prosperity of the repudiating States themselves assume appalling magnitude, but the sense of shame for the financial dishonor thus wrought becomes overwhelmigg. It will appear from the details which are to be set before the readers of THE TRIBUNE in a series of articles that the losses sustained by creditors under the various forms of repudiation adopted in the Southern States amount, in round numbers, to about \$272,000,000, the repudiation of past due interest and the forced reductions in the rate of interest under certain "readjustment" acts being included. If the repudiated municipal debts of the South were added this amount would exceed \$300,000,000. It is estimated that \$86,000,000 of these losses are sustained by foreign capitalists, \$150,000,000 by Northern creditors, and the remainder by Southern holders of the securities of the repudiating and defaulting

THE ERA OF REPUDIATION.

Florida and Mississippi were guilty of repudlation long before the rebellion and when losses sustained by the war could not be offered as an excuse. But the era of general and systematic repudiation began about seven years ago. It has been generally coincident, in the several States, with the seizure of political power by the Democratic party. The exceptions are Louisiana and South Carolina, where the first steps toward repudiation were taken when the Republicans still retained control, and both parties appear to have been responsible. But even in those States it was reserved for the Democrats to signalize their return to power by plunging into still lower depths of financial infamy. The Southern Democrats have tried to justify or palliate their dishonesty by various pretexts, one or two of which

may be briefly noticed.

In the first place, they assert that the loss of material resources after the close of the rebellion deprived them of the power to pay their debts. The osses of all the seceding States by the war (slave property included) were estimated at \$2,759,-527.918. The assessed valuation of property in 1865 was \$1,603,402,429; in 1870 it was \$2,141-834.788, and the census valuation of the same year was \$2,735,545,451; in 1877-78, it was \$1,623,-625,617; showing an increase of only \$20,000,000 since 1865, a decrease of over \$518,000,000 from the assessed valuation of 1870, and a decrease of over \$1,111,000,000 as compared with the true or census valuation of the same year. In 1877, the assessed valuation of property in Ohio alone was Southern States combined; in Indiana and Illinois together it was about \$286,000,000 more.

Again, the Southern States named raise fourth of all the tobacco, more than nine-tenths of all the cotton, and all the came sugar produced in the United States. In the last nine years (1870-1878) the production of these three staples has been as follows:

Cotton-19,116,000,000 pounds: of which 17,952. conton-15,179,009,000 pounds; of which 17,252,100,000 were produced in the repudditing States.
Tobacco-4,301,000,000 pounds; of which 1,075,100,000 were produced in the repuddating States.
Sugar-1,423,000,000 pounds; of which inneteenwentheths were produced in the single State of Louis-The value of cotton produced in the last seven years done exceeds \$2,300,000,000.

These figures show that property in the South is assessed at a mere fraction of its value; and that the inability to mest their engagements pleaded by the Southern people is a pretence.

Another excuse given by the Democrats in the South for their dishouest treatment of the public creditors is that most of the debts were contracted by corrupt and extravagant Republican administrations; that the States received an insufficient consideration for the bonds issued; and that in many instances the money received for the bonds was The charges of corruption in the issue of bonds in

some of the States have in several cases been proved; but the amount of such bonds cannot be shown to have exceeded \$20,000,000 altogether, and even as to these the present holders of the bonds are entirely innocent. Moreover, a careful examination of the facts leads to the conclusion that so far as corrupt influences were used, one political party was quite as guilty as the other. On this point particular attention is invited to what will be said under the head of South Carolina. As to the expediency of lending the credit of the

States to railroad and other internal improvement companies in the South, by which means a large portion of the debt was created, it has been clearly shown that that policy was initiated in most of the Southern States before the war. Its continuance after the war received the approval of both political parties. But the Democrats no sooner gained power in a State than they began to dispute the validity of the indebtedness thus incurred. The dishonesty of this pretext, however, is apparent when the fact is borne in mind that while the aggregate recognized indebtedness and liabilities of the second States in 1868, when the reconstructed State Governments were already organized, was \$174,141,253, the amount, as it will appear when the present schemes of "readjustment" are fully carried out, will be only about \$90,000,000. And this reduction has not been caused by the payment of the debt, but by repudiation and readjustment. Again, the reduced dept of \$90,000,000 is \$12,000,000 less than the recognized debt of 1860,